SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852. NO. 46.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicidial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, for the quarter ending 1st of April, 1852.

A.	Mabry, Mary S. Miss
Alfred, Green H.	McMillan, Geo. W. 2
Abernathy, Smith	McLean, John M.
Armanie, Sophia A. Miss	Mead, Elosa M. Mrs.
H. Z. A.	Mainard, Abel
B.	Mitchel, Sarah Miss 2
Buffaloe, B. D.	Menlow, Anderson
Brackette, Cyril H.	McRae, Duncan K.
Butner, David B.	Morgan, Wilson
Becton, Jacob G.	Morris, Robert
Battle, C. C.	McCullers, Edwin S.
Boykin, S. M.	Mathews, Sarah Mrs.
Bagwell, W. D.	McRae, D. K.
C.	Miller, Wm. H.
Cameron, Isabella Miss	N.
Cook, James N.	Newby, Wm. H.
Cooke, Joseph W.	Nichols, Elbut J.
Crawley, James M.	Norwood, J. H.
Crawley, Elizabeth Miss	P.
Cornelly, William	Perkerson, Wm. P.
Cook, Lucy Ann Miss	Peebles, Joseph A.
D.	Pearce, Sam'l Rev.
Davis, D. Mrs.	Philips, J. Rev.
Durden, James	Perry, H. G.
Dilliard, Calvin H.	Perry, Howell
Dakin, Robert S.	Pope, Silas
Dills, Harrison	Patram, John R.
E.	Powell, J. D.
Earp, Cullin	Pullen, Nancy A. Mrs.
F.	Porter, Peter A.
Ferril, Julia Mrs.	Perry, Howell
Franklin, Willis	Poole, Rebecca Mrs. 2
Ferrell, D. C.	Pate, Wm. W.
Foy, Wm.	Powell, John H.
Fulton, Elijah	R.
Finch, Henry F.	Rigings, L. Miss
Fox, W. T.	Robinson, Nathaniel
Fort, H.	Reves, Ann E. Miss
G.	Read, James G.
Gaston, Martha Miss	S.
Grisom, James A.	Small, Thomas
Gaskill, Wm. J.	Smith, Wm. A.
Gardner, Nathan	Smith, Frances Miss
Groot, P. W.	Smith, Alexander
H.	Smith, Mary A. Miss
Hester, S. H.	Smith, Julia J. Miss
Harrison, Wm. or heirs of	Stanton, W. H. D.
Hooper, Rev. Dr.	Strutana, Nathan P.
Hedgepeth, Margaret	Scott, Thomas D.
Hale, James	Shaw, Matthew
Hester, Thomas D.	Shaw, Martha F.
Hunter, Jacob	Stone, Wm. H. 2
Howerton, Eldred	Smith, A. A.
Harris, Emeline Mrs.	Saman, John Z.
Hayes, Mary Miss	Smith, Henderson 2
J.	Sowell, Asa
Joiner, Elizabeth	Smith, Jas. S. or heirs
Jewell, Seth	Shea, Thomas
Jones, Emily H. Miss	T.
Jones, Mary Mrs.	Turner, Amy Miss
Jinks, Seth	Thompson, M. C.
Jarrette, Louisa A. J. Miss	Terry, Joseph
James, Charity Miss	Taylor, Sam.
K.	Trumon, Hannah
King, John	U.
Kye, Robert,	Upchurch, Hanson
King, Joseph	V.
King, Frances	Vaughan, F. R.
King, Thomas	W.
L.	Williams, John J.
Little, John	Williams, Peyton P.
Lassater, John	White, Robert
Lane, Harriet	Winters, James
Lambert, Wm.	Womble, John
Love, James	Whitaker, W.
M.	Wilson, Arthur

Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, April 6th, 1852. 43—3tw.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.
RALEIGH, FEB. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd September, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,
JNO C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of
HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.
Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

LOOK AT THIS!

3000 LBS. cut Nails and Brads, 4 to 40d.
100 pieces bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings.
1 bale Virginia Osnaburgs.
Prime old Java Coffee. Also, Laguira and Rio do.
Brown, Clarified, and Loaf Sugar.
Superior Green Tea and old English Mustard.

For sale by J. BROWN.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL. Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c. EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.) EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 28—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Special Notice.

THE subscriber is compelled to require quarterly settlements with all persons having work executed at his Establishment. In conducting his large business, he finds it indispensable to its safe prosecution to require prompt and frequent payment. As this arrangement will work to the mutual advantage of all parties, it is hoped that all will strictly conform to it.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 38—tf.

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime*. Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ¼ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh Pecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, windpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetite and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon*, is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER.

Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

L. B. WALKER,
DEALER IN
Confectionary and Groceries,
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CANDIES & BREAD, &C.
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

Just Opened at Tuckers,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

A Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Tarborough Academy would be glad to employ a gentleman, to take charge of the Male Academy. A gentleman, properly qualified, would find it a desirable situation, as the school, for the last ten years, has exceeded 40 pupils per session. The health of the place is satisfactorily established, by experience of the past.

The time of the present incumbent expires in June.

By order of the Trustees.
HENRY T. CLARK, *Sec'y.*

March 15, 1852. 41—3t.

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.

4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.
Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.
Toilet and other Looking Glasses.
For sale by J. BROWN.

April 10, 1852. 43—

Blake's Ohio Slate Paint.

THIS extraordinary mineral substance possesses the highest preservative powers of durability and color, and its efficacy in preserving Wood from decay, Iron from oxidation, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness is peculiar and positive. Its incombustibility is also remarkable, forming a good protection to roofs and Buildings of Wood from burning cinders, sparks and falling flakes of fire, and it cannot be too highly recommended for Manufactories, Churches, Warehouses, Rail Road Bridges, Fences, &c.

A large supply constantly on hand and for sale low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, April 5, 1852. 44—

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

For the Ladies---Rich and Beautiful!

BY the steamship Roanoke, from New York to City Point, the subscriber has just received this morning, and is now opening an elegant supply of rich and beautiful Dress Goods, embracing every variety of style and fashions for the Spring and Summer trade of 1852, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of the City, and those of the surrounding Country. T. A. MITCHELL.

April 5, 1852. 43—3w.

N. C. State Medical Society.

THE annual meeting of the North Carolina State Medical Society will be held on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at Wilmington.

The Physicians throughout the State are respectfully requested to attend.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Cor. and Rec. Sec.

April 6, 1852. 43—td

The Wilmington papers will please copy till day.

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash.*

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Just Received.

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel. T. H. SELBY.

Feb 9. 28—

SAVAGE & MEARES,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

Wanted,

ABOUT sixty pounds of FEATHERS, well-cured and of the best quality. Apply at the Standard office.

April 12, 1852. 45—tf.

THE VARIETY STORE!
HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

SMITH, WATSON & CO.
IMPORTERS OF HARD-WARE,
No. 87, South Third St., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. SMITH, JOHN T. WATSON, JOS. DUNGAN.

DR. J. T. WATSON, late of Warrenton, N. C., having removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, in the above Firm, would respectfully invite the Merchants of North Carolina, and other Southern States, to call and examine their Stock, which is entirely new and will be sold on as favorable tems as in any other market in this country.

Philadelphia, Feb., 19, 1852. 908—1m.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to excute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON, No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

For Sale Cheap.

1 BBL., Sugarhouse Syrup, 60 cents per gallon.
1 " New crop Molasses, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Cider Vinegar, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Sal Soda, (for washing) 6¼ cents per pound.
1 " Lindles, a nice dish, served like peas, but of a far superior taste, 9 cents per pound.
1 " Prunes, very good, when stewed with a little sugar, 13 cents per pound.
1 " English Peas, 56 cents per peck.

Call at
F. MAHLER'S,
Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

February 24, 1852. 31—

JOSIAH WELLS,
WHOLESALE
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh. Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,
Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March 30, 1852, 42—

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh. Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

HATS of all sorts, styles and qualities, from 5 cts to 5 dollars, for sale at TUCKER'S.

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves. A good supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

IMPORTANT SALE
Of Negroes, Mules, &c. 27th April next,
At Aiken, South Carolina.

THE undersigned having nearly completed their contract on the South Carolina Railroad, will positively sell, without reserve, on Tuesday the 27th day of April next, at Aiken, South Carolina, to the highest bidder:

130 NEGROES,	90 CARTS AND HARNESS,
85 MULES,	25 WHEEL-BARROWS,
3 HORSES,	190 SHOVELS.

Railroad Plows, Picks, Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Wheel-wrights' Tools, &c.

Those negroes are beyond doubt the likeliest gang, for their number, ever offered in any market, consisting almost entirely of young fellows from the age of 21 to 30 years, some few boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, and four women. Among the fellows are first rate

BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS, COOPERS, BRICK-MOULDERS, WHEEL-WRIGHTS, AND WAGGONERS.

Among the women, one excellent Weaver and Seamstress, another one, a good Cook. All well trained and disciplined for Rail and Plankroad working, (having just completed a splendid piece of work at Aiken, S. C., under the management of a gentleman of very superior ability and experience, and well calculated to train them,) which makes them more valuable than untrained hands, to which we would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of those engaged in such enterprises.

The Mules are all stout, young, select, well broke and in fine order.

The Carts were gotten up by one of the best manufacturers in the State—Iron axles and not much injured by use.

We deem it unnecessary to say more, as the property will show for itself. Terms Cash.

Aiken, S. C., immediately on the Railroad, 16 miles from Hamburg. J. C. SPROULL & Co.

March, 1852. 913—wtd.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,
Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,
No. 218, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS. late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'
WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,
AND WAREHOUSE FOR
Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.
Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

NEW Wholesale Dry Goods House.

PETERSBURG, 17th MARCH, 1852. Our stock of superb Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Spring Trade is now complete, and ready for examination. As our entire stock is fresh, and has been purchased principally for cash, we can offer such inducements to the trade as are rarely met with in this or any other market.

We respectfully solicit a call from the merchants visiting our city. JOHN W. RICE & BROTHER.

No. 9, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, Va., March 17, 1852. 38—1m.

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as specdily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—11m.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001—

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

PARKER'S extract of Buchu, for the cure of gravel and other diseases of the bladder and urinary organs, In store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

BURNING FLUID. A fresh supply received this day, at the Drug store of

Jan. 21, 1852. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

From the Washington Union.

Position of Parties in the House of Representatives on the Compromise.

We place in our columns to-day a carefully-prepared analysis, both political and sectional, of the votes given on Monday last, (the 5th of April,) in the House of Representatives on the Compromise resolutions presented by Messrs. Jackson and Hillyer.

The resolution presented by Mr. Jackson reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we recognise the binding efficacy of the compromises of the constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose, included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous."

The resolution presented by Mr. Hillyer reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the 31st Congress, known as the Compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be regarded, maintained, and executed as such."

On the motion *to amend* Mr. Jackson's resolution by *adding to it* the resolution of Mr. Hillyer, the vote stands as follows:

Affirmative.		*Negative.*	
Northern democrats,	36	Northern democrats,	25
Southern democrats,	32	Southern democrats,	19
Southern whigs,	23	Southern whig,	1
Northern whigs,	12	Northern whigs,	29
Total,	103	Total,	74

After the adoption of Mr. Hillyer's amendment, the House determined to vote separately on the adoption of each of the resolutions.

Mr. Jackson's resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative.		*Negative.*	
Northern democrats,	35	Northern democrats,	22
Southern democrats,	39	Southern democrats,	11
Southern whigs,	20	Southern whig,	1
Northern whigs,	7	Northern whigs,	30
Total,	101	Total,	64

Mr. Hillyer's resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative.		*Negative.*	
Northern democrats,	36	Northern democrats,	20
Southern democrats,	30	Southern democrats,	16
Southern whigs,	22	Southern whig,	1
Northern whigs,	10	Northern whigs,	27
Total,	98	Total,	64

It will thus be perceived that if the fate of Mr. Jackson's resolution had depended upon the vote of the *northern democrats only*, it would have been sustained by the triumphant majority of 35 to 22—that is, by a majority of nearly *two* to *one*.

Had the fate of the same resolution depended upon the vote of *northern whigs only*, it would have been *voted down* by a majority of 30 to 7—more than *four* to *one*.

Now, it will be seen that Mr. Jackson's resolution simply presents the proposition to sustain *all* the adjustment measures as a bar to further legislative agitation in Congress of the sectional issues involved in those measures. That proposition *the whig party of the North votes down* by a vote of more than *four* to *one*, and thus determines, to the extent of its power, to reopen and renew the anti-slavery agitation in Congress.

By a vote of nearly *two* to *one*, the democratic party of the North resolves, by the faithful maintenance of all the adjustment measures, to *prevent* the renewal of the anti-slavery agitation in Congress, and thus directly takes issue with more than *four-fifths* of the whig party of the North on that question.

Mr. Hillyer's resolution simply affirms the *finality* of the Compromise. Had that resolution depended on the vote of the *northern whigs alone*, it would have been *voted down* 27 to 10—that is, by a majority of almost *three* to *one!* Such is the support which the policy of President Fillmore on the sectional issues receives from the *whig party of the North!*

Had Mr. Hillyer's resolution depended on the vote of the *northern democrats alone*, it would have been *sustained* by a majority of 36 to 20—that is, by almost *two* to *one*.

These facts give a distinct and final answer to the question, Which of the two great parties of the North deserves the support and co-operation of southern men, who are mindful of the constitutional rights and the most important interests of their section?

We deem it unnecessary, in regard to the votes given by both parties at the South upon the two resolutions, to do more than refer our readers to the figures as they stand above—it being, as we conceive, at this time, fully understood that no party at the South proposes to disturb the Compromise, or renew the slavery agitation in Congress, so long as the compromise measures shall be faithfully maintained and executed at the North.

One other very important fact is shown by the votes upon the two resolutions. It will be seen that they were both supported *unanimously* by *the southern whig vote*, with the single exception of *one* southern whig, (Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina,) who voted *against* them both. Thus sustained by the *unanimous whig voice* of the South, Mr. Jackson's resolution was *voted down by the whig party in the House*. That party, North and South, gave 27 votes in favor of the resolution, and 31 votes against it. Mr. Hillyer's resolution, in the hands of the whig party, just escaped the same fate—receiving 32 whig votes in its favor, and 28 against it. Thus it appears that *all* the whigs of the South, added to *all* the northern whigs who oppose the renewal of the anti-slavery agitation, are by no means a majority of the whig party in Congress. The anti-slavery-agitation whigs can at any time vote them down on the question of renewing such agitation in Congress. This most significant and important fact will appear still more clearly if we consider the number of northern whigs who were *absent or did not vote*. Suppose these absentees to have voted, and distributed their votes for and against the resolutions, in the ratio of the northern whig votes which *are* recorded, and it is plain that the whigs of the House, against the unanimous vote of the southern whigs, would have *defeated both* the resolutions. Much more will this be the case if the northern anti-slavery whigs shall be enabled to force upon the country their preferred candidate for the presidency, and shall thus come up to the next Congress strengthened by the elections of a successful presidential canvass, and by the definite overthrow of the finality policy of Mr. Fillmore. To rescue the South from this most perilous condition of things in the ranks of the whig party of the country, as now led and organized, it has become fully evidenced that there is no other reliance than the success of the democratic party, planted on the faithful maintenance of the Compromise as a final adjustment. That ground the democracy has taken in its State organizations, both at the North and the South, and now has reaffirmed its position by its congressional votes, *sustaining both the Compromise resolutions by a majority of about* TWO *to* ONE. That position assuredly it will neither change nor abandon, either in its national organization or in its coming presidential canvass. Upon its success in that position now plainly depends the safety of the South and the tranquility of the country.

Subjoined is a classified list of the names of members whose votes are recorded on the above resolutions. We have not yet found time to prepare a similar list of those who were absent or failed to record their votes. This we purpose to do, however, as soon as possible, with a view to place fairly before our readers the whole record in the case:

Vote on the question of adding Mr. Hillyer's resolution as an amendment to Mr. Jackson's resolution.

AFFIRMATIVE.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. Thos. H. Bayly, Beale, Breckinridge, Cobb, Edmundson, Freeman, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Hillyer, Houston, Howard, Jackson, A. Johnson, James Johnson, G. W. Jones, Letcher, Mason, McMullin, Nabers, Penn, Polk, Riddle, Savage, Scurry, Smith, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Stone, St. Martin, G. W. Thompson, and Wilcox—32.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. W. Allen, Busby, Clark, Curtis, J. G. Davis, Dawson, Dunham, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, T. J. D. Fuller, Gamble, Gorman, Hart, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Ingersoll, Kurtz, Lockhart, Mace, E. C. Marshall, McCorkle, McDonald, McLanahan, Murray, Peaslee, Price, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, D. L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, Stuart, and Sutherland—36.

SOUTHERN WHIGS. Messrs. Bowie, Cabell, Cullom, Dockery, Ewing, Faulkner, Gentry, Grey, H. Marshall, Landry, Miller, J. Moore, Morehead, Outlaw, Porter, Stanly, Strother, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White, and Williams—23.

NORTHERN WHIGS. Messrs. W. Appleton, Briggs, Brooks, Geo. H. Brown, Chandler, H. M. Fuller, Haws, Haven, Kuhns, Martin, S. W. Parker, and Schermerhorn—12.

NEGATIVE.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. Aiken, Ashe, Averett, D. J. Bailey, Bocock, Bragg, A. G. Brown, Caskie, Daniel, Holladay, R. W. Johnson, McQueen, Meade, Millson, Orr, Powell, Venable, Wallace, and Woodward—19.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. Babcock, Bartlett, Buell, Cabel, T. Campbell, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Edgerton, Floyd, Gaylord, Grow, Ives, Jenkins, John Johnson, D. T. Jones, Preston King, Molony, Olds, Rantoul, Russell, Smart, P. Stevens, Stratton, and Sweetser—25.

SOUTHERN WHIG. Mr. Clingman—1.

NORTHERN WHIGS. Messrs. Allison, Barrere, Brenton, L. D. Campbell, Chapman, Conger, Fowler, Goodenow, Goodrich, Harper, Horsford, J. W. Howe, T. M. Howe, Hunter, Mann, Meacham, Newton, Penniman, Perkins, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Scudder, B. Stanton, B. Thompson, Tuck, Walbridge, Washburn, Wells, and Yates—29.

Vote on Mr. Jackson's resolution.

AFFIRMATIVE.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. Thomas H. Bayly, Bocock, Bragg, Breckinridge, A. G. Brown, Caskie, Cobb, Daniel, Edmundson, Freeman, W. P. Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Hillyer, Houston, Howard, Jackson, A. Johnson, J. Johnson, G. W. Jones, Litcher, Mason, McMullin, Meade, Nabers, Penn, Phelps, Polk, Riddle, Savage, Scurry, Smith, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Stone, St. Martin, George W. Thompson, Venable, and Wilcox—39.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. W. Allen, Busby, Clark, Curtis, J. G. Davis, Dawson, Dunham, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, T. J. D. Fuller, Gamble, Gorman, Hart, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Ingersoll, Kurtz, Lockhart, E. C. Marshall, McCorkle, McDonald, Murray, Peaslee, Price, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, D. L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, A. P. Stevens, Stuart, and Sutherland—35.

SOUTHERN WHIGS. Messrs. Bowie, Cabell, Dockery, Ewing, Faulkner, Gentry, Gray, Landry, H. Marshall, Miller, Moore, Morehead, Outlaw, Strother, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White, and Williams—20.

NORTHERN WHIGS. Messrs. W. Appleton, Brooks, Haws, Haven, Martin, Parker, and Schermerhorn—7.

NEGATIVE.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. Aiken, Ashe, Averett, D. J. Bailey, Holladay, McQueen, Millson, Orr, Powell, Wallace, and Woodward—11.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. Bartlett, Buell, Cable, T. Campbell, Dean, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Edgerton, Floyd, Gaylord, Grow, Ives, Jenkins, J. Johnson, D. T. Jones, P. King, Molony, Rantoul, Smart, Stratton, and Sweetser—22.

SOUTHERN WHIG. Mr. Clingman—1.

NORTHERN WHIGS. Messrs. Allison, Barrere, Brenton, G. H. Brown, L. D. Campbell, Chapman, Conger, Fowler, Goodenow, Goodrich, Harper, Horsford, T. M. Howe, Kuhns, Mann, Meacham, Minor, Newton, Penniman, Perkins, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Scudder, B, Stanton, B. Thompson, Tuck, Walbridge, Washburn, Wells, and Yates—30.

Vote on Mr. Hillyer's resolution.

AFFIRMATIVE.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. Thos. H. Bayly, Breckinridge, Cobb, Edmundson, Freeman, Hall, Hamilton, Hillyer, Houston, Howard, Jackson, J. Johnson, G. W. Jones, Letcher, Mason, McMullin, Nabers, Penn, Polk, Riddle, Savage, Scurry, Smith, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Stone, St Martin, G. W. Thompson, and Wilcox—30.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. W. Allen, G. H. Brown, Busby, Clark, J. G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dunham, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, T. J. D. Fuller, Gamble, Gorman, Hart, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Ingersoll, Kurtz, Lockhart, E. C. Marshall, McCorkle, McDonald, Murray, Peaslee, Price, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, D. L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, A. P. Stevens, Stuart, and Sutherland—36.

SOUTHERN WHIGS. Messrs. Bowie, Cabell, Dockery, Ewing, Faulkner, Gentry, Grey, Landry, H. Marshall, Miller, J. Moore, Morehead, Outlaw, Porter, Stanly, Strother, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White, and Williams—22.

NORTHERN WHIGS. Messrs. Wm. Appleton, Brooks, Chandler, Haws, Haven, Kuhns, Martin, Parker, Schermerhorn, and Yates—10.

NEGATIVE.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. Aiken, Ashe, Averett, D. J. Bailey, Bocock, Bragg, Caskie, Daniel, Holladay, McQueen, Meade, Millson, Orr, Venable, Wallace, and Woodward—15.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS. Messrs. Bartlett, Buell, Cable, T. Campbell, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Edgerton, Floyd, Gaylord, Grow, Ives, Jenkins, J. Johnson, D. T. Jones, P. King, Molony, Rantoul, Smart, and Sweetser—20.

SOUTHERN WHIG. Mr. Clingman—1.

NORTHERN WHIGS. Messrs. Allison, Barrere, Brenton, L. D. Campbell, Chapman, Conger, Fowler, Goodenow, Goodrich, Harper, Horsford, T. H. Howe, Mann, Meacham, Minor, Newton, Penniman, Perkins, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Scudder, B. Stanton, B. Thompson, Tuck, Walbridge, Washburn, and Wells—27.

THE VOTE TO LAY THE COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS ON THE TABLE.

It is important that the country should understand thoroughly the position of parties on the all-important subject which has engaged so much of the public attention during the last twelve months. In a preceding article we have shown how the tests stand when applied to the propositions of Messrs. Jackson and Hillyer, taken separately and as a whole. But the vote on the motion to lay the original proposition and all the amendments on the table is probably a more conclusive explanation of the position of parties than any other. We have, therefore, been at some pains to have a very full analysis of the vote prepared, and we add it below for the information of our readers. It will be seen from this analysis that the whigs as a party could not have put on the record a more conclusive acknowledgment of their antipathies to the Compromise as a final settlement of the territorial and slavery questions, or of their abandonment of the claims set up by President Fillmore to the confidence of his party on account of his policy in respect to that measure. We find in the list of those who voted to lay the whole subject on the table the names of Messrs. Brooks, Chandler, Davis of Massachusetts, Haven, and S. W. Parker, of Indiana. These gentlemen are leading friends of the President, and one of them represents his home district. Yet they vote almost in a solid column to lay on the table the measure which the *Republic* has the hardihood to claim as one peculiarly that of the whig administration. Well may President Fillmore say, *Save me from my friends*. On three distinct propositions, intended to test the position of parties on the very question which has been held up as the criterion of whig orthodoxy, the utmost display of strength has been ten northern whig votes. This much was eked out on Mr. Hillyer's amendment, but it fell down to seven votes on the original resolution of Mr. Jackson, and was only eight votes on the question to lay the whole subject on the table. Who ever heard before of a President who claimed a party triumph on a question of paramount importance, when he could only drum up eight votes to his support from the whole majority-section of his party!

If the *Republic* can find it in its conscience to refer to such a record for proof of the triumphant support which the whig party of the North is giving to its President, we can only say that it indulges in a strain of irony which we are not capable of imitating on so serious a subject. We prefer to tell the truth in plain language, and say to the President that he is abandoned by his party, and can never count upon its support. This compromise measure, although not passed originally by an exclusive party vote, is yet democratic in its nature and tendencies. It is for this reason that it is rejected by the whig party, and that it can confer no political power upon any but a sound orthodox democrat. It is for this reason that the more this great measure is discussed and understood, and is felt as the foe of sectional strife and animosity, the more severe will be its effect upon those public men who have nursed anti-slavery as a political element, and who did not hesitate to point in 1848 to the dark clouds with which it overshadowed our political horizon as full of whig thunder.

For laying on the table.

Northern democrats,	24	Northern whigs,	35
Southern democrats,	11	Southern whigs,	2
Democratic freesoilers,	5	Whig freesoilers,	2
Total,	40	Total,	39
Northern vote,			67
Southern vote,			13
Total,			80

Against laying on the table.

Northern democrats,	34	Northern whigs,	8
Southern democrats,	40	Southern whigs,	20
Whole dem. vote,	74	Whole whig vote	28

THE COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS.

When we published the classified lists of the several votes taken upon the Compromise Resolutions offered in the House of Representatives by Messrs. Jackson and Hillyer, we stated that we should soon publish a similar classified list of the members *absent and not voting* when the votes were taken. Having received and published several notes from members explanatory of their omission to vote, and declaring what their vote would have been if given, and supposing it probable that other similar explanations may be made public hereafter, we deem it proper not to give at this time the *names of the absent and non-voting members*, but simply to state the *number* of such absentees, with their political and sectional classification.

We give also *the whole number* of both parties in the House, classified politically and sectionally:

Members of the House of Representatives.

Northern democrats,	84	Northern whigs,	60
Southern democrats,	57	Southern whigs,	32
Democrats,	141	Whigs,	92
Total members,			233

Absent and not voting on Mr. Jackson's Resolution.

Northern democrats,	25	Northern whigs,	23
Southern democrats,	9	Southern whigs,	10
Democrats,	34	Whigs,	33

Absent and not voting on Mr. Hillyer's Resolution.

Northern democrats,	26	Northern whigs,	23
Southern democrats,	11	Southern whigs,	8
Democrats,	37	Whigs,	31

Thus it appears that upon Mr. Jackson's resolution more than *one-third* of the entire northern whig delegation, and about *one-quarter* of the northern democratic delegation, failed to vote. Of the southern whig delegation about *one-third*, and of the southern democratic delegation less than *one-sixth*, failed to vote. The proportion of the absentees to the voting members of each delegation upon Mr. Hillyer's resolution is not materially different.

EFFECT OF THE COMPROMISE VOTES IN THE HOUSE.

The resolutions of Messrs. Jackson and Hillyer presented two distinct forms of a declared purpose to maintain the Compromise as a bar to further sectional agitation in Congress.

Most of the northern democrats who voted for either of these resolutions voted for them both. But, by an inspection of the tables of votes given by us on Wednesday, it will be seen that of the eighty-four northern democrats of the House, only twenty—less than *one* in *four*—were found recording their names against the maintenance of the Compromise in either of the forms in which that proposition was presented. On Mr. Jackson's resolution, twenty-five northern democrats were absent or failed to vote. Distribute the votes of these northern democratic absentees in the proportion of the recorded northern democratic vote, and we shall have about *two-thirds* of the entire northern democratic delegation in favor of a declaration by Congress to maintain the Compromise.

The southern democratic delegation in the House is *fifty-seven* members. Of these, thirty-nine voted for one of the two resolutions, while only ten—that is *one* to *four*—voted against both the resolutions, leaving ten southern democrats—that is, *one-sixth* of the southern democratic delegation—who were absent or failed to vote on either of the resolutions. Distribute the votes of these ten absentees in the proportion of the recorded southern democratic vote, and we have just about *one-sixth* of the southern democratic delegation opposed to a congressional declaration for the maintenance of the Compromise.

According to this calculation, it appears that the entire democratic party in the House, consisting of one hundred and forty-one members, sustains the Compromise by a vote of more than *two* to *one*.

The northern whigs of the House are sixty members. Of these only seven voted for both resolutions, and only ten voted for either of them. But of these *ten*, *four* had previously voted to lay both the resolutions on the table. It would appear, therefore, that out of the *sixty* whigs of the North only *six* were really in favor of a declaration to sustain the Compromise in any form. This is very little better than the northern whig vote of *three* in the last Congress in favor of the fugitive law. The southern whig members are *thirty-two*. Suppose them all (except Mr. Clingman) to be in favor of maintaining the Compromise, and add to them the votes of those *six* northern whigs who alone voted for one or the other of the two resolutions without previously voting to lay both on the table, and we shall have thirty-seven for the total Compromise whig force in the House, out of a whig delegation of ninety-two. From this calculation it would appear that the compromise policy of President Fillmore is openly and steadily sustained by about *one* whig in *three*, the country through, as the whig party is now organized and represented in the House of Representatives! We have already laid before our readers the similar sense of the whig party on this subject as shown in their northern State organizations. With the possible exception of the case of Mr. Tyler, which had its own peculiarities, there has certainly never before in our country appeared any like repudiation of the policy of a party President by the bulk of the party which placed him in power.

From these developments, the following important conclusions as to the position of the two parties in the coming presidential canvass seem necessarily to follow:

First. That the national democracy and its candidates will enter upon the political campaign fully committed against the disturbance of the Compromise, and the renewal of the sectional agitation in Congress—the representatives of the democratic party having, by a vast majority, taken that position on the record.

Second. That the whig party and its candidates will enter upon the political campaign with a distinct indication that their success is to result in a renewal in Congress of the sectional agitation, in the form of an attempt by the whigs of the North to disturb the Compromise—the whig party of the country, through the votes of its representatives, having, by an overwhelming majority, assumed that position on the record.

In this view of the matter, it would seem now that the people, both of the North and the South, will be in little danger of being deceived or misled as to the position of parties on this great question; and it will be for them to decide whether they prefer a democratic administration and policy, with sectional tranquility, or a whig administration and policy, with sectional strife—all the more fierce and perilous than that through which the country has passed, because renewed by the attempt to break up an Adjustment designed by the highest wisdom and patriotism of the land to compose and end it.

FORSYTH SUPERIOR COURT.

Forsyth Superior Court is in session this week—His Honor, Judge Caldwell, presiding.

Owing to circumstances, we go to press a little earlier this week than usual—(on Thursday evening after all the mails are in,)—while Court is still in session. There were several cases of interest on Docket—one, the case of Bonner & Crist vs. Merchants' Steamboat Company, for detaining Goods on the Cape Fear River to the damage of Plaintiffs, was continued. The case removed from Davidson, Dusenbury vs. Wiggins, compromised. And the case of State vs. Ed. Martin, (a free negro,) was set for hearing on Friday.

Should anything of general interest transpire, it will be noticed next week.

Since the above, we have received the following communication, giving a fair, correct and important account of the suit of Cornelia L. Dusenbury against William R. Wiggins:

"The slander case of Cornelia L. Dusenbury, by her next friend, E. H. Norcum, against William R. Wiggins, excited more interest than any other case on docket. John A. Gilmer, G. C. Mencenhall, Ralph Gorrel and A. G. Foster, Esq's, for the Plaintiff, and Hugh Waddell, Burton Craig, Thomas J. Wilson and Charles E. Shober, Esqr's, for the Defendant.

This suit was called on Wednesday morning. The Plaintiff's counsel called the witnesses, and declared themselves ready to proceed. The Defendant's counsel, on being addressed by the Court, arose, read in open Court a written explanation, fully exonerating the Plaintiff from all imputation, and asked leave to have the same spread on the minutes of the Court for the Plaintiff's vindication, which was allowed. The Defendant then withdrew all his pleas, called for the writ and confessed judgment for the sum of ten thousand dollars, the amount claimed in the writ and declaration. This being done, the father of the Plaintiff, H. R. Dusenbury, being deeply affected, retired from the Court with his counsel and his friends, to consult, as we suppose, as to what, under the circumstances, was the course of honor and propriety for the Plaintiff. The counsel returned into Court, and stated that the Plaintiff had instructed him to say that she had not sued for money, and that she would have none of the judgment, and with the leave of the Court caused the same to be noted on the docket.

Judge Caldwell made some appropriate remarks tending to show that he conceived the character of the Plaintiff fully vindicated, favorable to the propriety of the course of the Defendant, and complimentary to the Plaintiff in that she declined to receive the recovery." *Salem Press.*

THE CEREMONIES OF EASTER. Yesterday was Easter Sunday, being the anniversary of Christ's resurrection, as was last Friday (being Good Friday) the anniversary of his crucifixion, which took place at Jerusalem, at the third hour past meridian, April 3, A. D. 30, while Tiberius was Emperor of Rome, and Pontius Pilate Governor of Judea. At 12 o'clock on Friday night, the Lent, or fast of forty days, was terminated, which is intended to commemorate the fast of the Saviour in the desert before his temptation. Rejoicing in "Christ risen," the different Catholic churches yesterday, as usual on Easter Sunday, had the altars decorated with ornaments of various kinds, and some of them in the most costly style—these being removed during the previous three days in celebrating the memory of the death and passion of Christ.

Thus has ended "Holy or Passion Week," as it is called, which is kept in an especial manner by the Roman Catholic church throughout the world as well as, to a considerable extent, by the Anglican (Protestant) Churches. The following is a description of the observances of three last days of the past week in typifying the great mysteries they are intended to represent:

In the evening of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the solemn office commonly called the *tenebae*, is performed in the Catholic churches. The name of *tenebae*, i. e. darkness, is given to the office, from the circumstance that during the recital of the same all the twenty-one candles, of which six are placed on the altar and fifteen on the triangular candlestick, are gradually extinguished. The silence and darkness which then pervade the sanctuary is intended to typify the darkness that covered the whole earth at the death of Christ; and the noise made at the conclusion of the service represents the convulsion of nature, when the earth trembled, the rocks were rent, the graves opened, and the veil of the temple was torn from the top to the bottom. On Thursday, the altars were divested of their rich covering and costly ornaments; the sanctuary without a carpet, the whole church dressed in black, and the vestments of the officiating clergymen of a mourning hue—everything wearing then an aspect of grief and desolation. The ceremony of washing the feet is also performed in commemoration of Christ washing the feet of his disciples, which is observed in Rome with the greatest solemnity. On the Thursday in question it is the custom in some parts of the continent of Europe to visit the sepulchres, which are beautifully decorated, and which are intended to represent Christ lying in the sepulchre. This is also done in this country.—On Good Friday, which was sometimes denominated Long Friday, from the length of the ceremonies on that day, the custom of creeping to, or rather kneeling at, the cross, is still observed. This might have been seen in St. Alphonsus' (German) Catholic Church, as perhaps others, in this city on Friday last. On Saturday, when the resurrection of Christ from the grave is celebrated, the altars are again clothed with their ornaments and are illuminated with what is called a new fire. The bells sound again, and everything presents an appearance of gladness and rejoicing. On Easter Sunday a great many singular customs were formerly observed, principally among the poorer classes. The custom of giving eggs at Easter is also observed in the Greek churches. The custom is said to have originated in the theology of the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, &c., with whom an egg was an emblem of the universe, the work of the Supreme Divinity. In different countries, various games are played by the children with eggs, which are hardened by boiling, and colored with the juice of herbs. *Balt. Sun.*

A fight took place in the peaceable streets of Winston, on Wednesday, between Gen. Leach and W. R. Wiggins, Esq., both from Lexington, in which pistols were used—the latter receiving a flesh wound from a ball, which fortunately is not of a dangerous nature.

We have heard various accounts of the affair, but the above are the facts, without going into particulars, as the matter will undergo judicial investigation. It is generally known that the parties had been at variance for some time. Mr. Wiggins is doing well. *Salem Press.*

Sears R. Walker, the mathematician, has recovered from his alienation of mind.

A State Convention of the Pysicians of Virginia, is to be held at Richmond on the 27th instant.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

MR. STANLY'S LETTER.

It is well known that, in his last campaign for Congress in this State, Mr. Stanly took the most decided ground for the "compromise" as a finality; that he went about denouncing Democrats, who could not approve of all the measures of the "compromise," as disunionists; and that, in fine, pretending to rise above all party considerations, he staked himself in the most solemn terms as a "compromise" man from first to last. But what do we see now? The same gentleman comes forward in a letter for the public eye, in which, though he says Mr. Fillmore is his first choice for President, he avows his willingness to go for Gen. Scott; and in the absence of pledges on the subject, as well as in the face of Gen. Scott's refusal to answer when interrogated, he assumes the latter to be sound upon the "compromise." He says in one breath, he believes it certain that North Carolina will vote for no man for President who is not known to be in favor of maintaining the "compromise" as a finality—in the next breath he declares he has never said, and will not now say that "I can't and won't go for Scott." "On the contrary," he continues, "I have always said I knew he was as earnest, ardent, and zealous a friend of the "compromise" measures as there was in the United States. I know, of my own knowledge, that he was so, before their passage through Congrsss and afterwards." He then repeats what he said to his friends in Washington at the time Mr. Cabell's speech was delivered, and adds, "I *thought, where I was known, I could tell what I knew of Gen. Scott's opinions; and I flattered myself I would be believed.*"

This, then, is the extent of Mr. Stanly's present devotion to the "compromise." In 1851 he was for the "compromise" against the world, and he would support no man for office who was not clearly and unequivocally for it also; in 1852 he says Mr. Fillmore is for it, as a matter of record, and he prefers him for President, of course, on that account, but that he happens to "know" of his "own knowledge," which was obtained in a private way, that Gen. Scott is for it too; and that, if Gen. Scott should be nominated, it will not be "too late" for him to "give him a cordial, whole-souled, enthusiastic support." In 1851 the Union, in Mr. Stanly's judgment, was in peril, and no man was worthy of public confidence who would not, *in the face of all men*, avow himself for these measures; in 1852 he "*knows*" what no one else does, that Gen. Scott is in favor of these measures, and he "thinks" he can "tell" this and be "believed."

It is evident that Mr. Stanly is in favor of playing the same game which was successfully played in 1848. Gen. Scott is to write nothing for the public eye—he is to be nominated on the strength of his military victories, and Mr. Fillmore is to be "slaughtered" in the house of his friends, as Mr. Clay was in Philadelphia; and then, *in the absence of pledges and records*, Mr. Stanly is to take the field in the South, declaring that he "knows" Gen. Scott to be in favor of the fugitive-slave law, while Truman Smith is to take the stump North, and declare that he "knows" him to be against it. In the meantime "*King Stanly*" issues his edict from Washington, and the Whigs of his District are expected to hearken and obey. He tells them, in substance, that they are for Mr. Fillmore just now—that they are right, at present, but that he may and probably will give the word of command in due time for Scott; that he has heard, privately, and in fact "knows" that Gen. Scott is sound on the "compromise"; and that, though it may not be prudent for Gen. Scott to write letters and put himself on the record on the subject, yet *he* is satisfied with him, and he expects his friends to take him cheerfully on *his* recommendation and "give him a cordial whole-souled, enthusiastic support." What arrogance is this! Thousands of the sovereign people of a District—the makers and the masters of this man—required to take his bare, unsupported word in a matter of the very highest importance, and to act accordingly!

This is not the first time Mr. Stanly has issued his edict from Washington. He pursued the same course in relation to Gov. Reid in 1850, and his meddlesome disposition, arrogance and impertinence were quite as conspicuously displayed then as they are now. He wrote circulars or letters, and had them printed, teeming with the most unblushing misrepresentations in relation to Gov. Reid's course while in Congress on the Slavery question; but his trash had no effect—the people treated his attempt to dictate to them on that occasion, with indifference and contempt.

In our next we shall show, by extracts from distinguished Whig sources, that Gen. Scott is *not* entitled, as a politician, to the confidence of Southern men; and that Mr. Stanly stands almost alone as his advocate and friend among Southern Representatives. All we ask of our readers is, to mark *the facts* on the subject, and then form their own conclusions.

KOSSUTH.

The illustrious Hungarian, LOUIS KOSSUTH, passed through Wilmington and Goldsborough, a few days since, on his way North. The Journal of Monday last says:

"Gov. Kossuth, the distinguished orator and the lion of the day, arrived here yesterday morning on board the steamer Gladiator, from Charleston, and took lodgings at the Carolina Hotel. He is accompanied by his lady and suite. His arrival here was rather unexpected, and consequently no preparation had been made to give him a public reception. He visited St. James' Church in the morning, and after the exercises had closed, returned to his quarters at the Hotel, where a large number of our citizens had now congregated, all anxious to get, at least, a "bird's eye view" of the great Magyar Chief. At about one o'clock, a number of gentlemen were admitted into his apartments and introduced. He left this morning in the 8 o'clock train, for the north."

He was somewhat coldly received in Charleston.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Our thanks are due to Mr. Biggs, whose advertisement appears in to-day's Standard, for a very handsome pair of dove-colored silk gloves. We hope to wear them as a "disinterested spectator" of the approaching Whig Convention; after which we expect to take them off and go to work "without gloves."

We also acknowledge the present, from Mr. Pepper, of a canister of lobsters. They were in good condition and excellent.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will hold its annual session in Wilmington, on the 12th of next month; the State Medical Society will assemble in the same place on the day previous; the Grand Chapter of North Carolina will also meet in Wilmington on the 7th of June next; and the annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in Fayetteville the latter part of May.

☞ Read the articles which we publish to-day, from the Washington Union, on the position of parties in the House of Representatives with reference to the "compromise," and then lay the paper containing them aside for future use.

MESSRS. SCOTT AND FILLMORE.

The New York Tribune, the organ of the Abolition Whigs of New York, gives the following reasons why Mr. Fillmore should not be the Whig candidate:

"MR. FILLMORE AS A CANDIDATE. The Albany State Register had lately a letter from Cayuga County, of which the drift (as we remember it) was that President Fillmore was remarkably popular in that (his native) County, *although* it would probably send a Delegate to the Whig National Convention in favor of another candidate. This letter povoked a train of thought to which we invite attention.

It is not true that the resistance to Mr. Fillmore's re-nomination is mainly incited by disappointed aspiration and personal hostility. These impulses are not absent, but a President in power and popular with the masses might set them at defiance. The real and formidable impediments to that re-nomination are mainly,

1. A consciousness that the Whig party is plainly committed to the *One-Term* principle, by its own repeated protestations as well as by a profound conviction, founded on experience, that a Presidential placehunter must ever be strongly tempted to abuse his patronage to subserve personal ends.

2. A general feeling that his nomination would, to a moral certainty, be followed by his defeat—that it would be only laying him out for his political funeral, and exposing him to the reproach of having wantonly, selfishly broken down his party.

3. A strong conviction that there is another eminent and capable Whig, who, if harmoniously nominated and not overburdened, can be triumphantly elected."

Greely is right about the one-term principle. The Whigs of the United States are clearly and expressly committed to that principle; and we know it was urged in this State, in 1844, as of the first importance. Northern Whigs are disposed to hold on to this principle, because its operation would set Mr. Fillmore aside; but the Southern Whigs, in order to secure his nomination, are ready to repudiate it. It was a "good enough Morgan" in 1844 and 1848; but *now*, having used it for effect and as one of their weapons of humbug and deception, they are disposed to give it the cold shoulder and go in for two terms. It was a good rule as to the Democrats, but it is a desperately bad one when it affects Whigs.

Greely's third reason for "slaughtering" Fillmore is entitled to the particular attention of Southern Whigs. He says there is "*another* eminent and capable Whig, who, if harmoniously nominated, *and not overburdened*, can be triumphantly elected"—meaning Gen. Scott. That is, Gen. Scott must not undertake to carry the weight of the fugitive-slave law—Southern Whigs, says Greely, must take him as he is, or just not take him at all. What will they do? They will do right, if they will only act according to their honest impulses and in view of the vital interests of their section; but if they should make up their minds to go with Stanly, Mangum, and Badger, they will soon find themselves in the Scott ranks with Seward and Greely as seconds in command.

GEN. DOCKERY HAS DECLINED!

We clip the following precious and important piece of information from the last Wadesborough Argus:

"GEN. DOCKERY—THE GOVERNORSHIP. The name of our esteemed fellow citizen, General Dockery, having been a good deal spoken of in connection with the office of Governor, and well knowing that his claims to this distinguished position will be urged by friends in the approaching Whig State Convention, unless his feelings on the subject be distinctly understood in advance, we conceive it to be due to the Whig cause to announce that General Dockery could not accept of the nomination if it were tendered to him.

General Dockery is known throughout the State as a true and ardent Whig; and it would afford many of his party as well as ourselves much pleasure to support him for the high and honorable office of Governor of North Carolina—to which his long and faithful public services eminently entitle him; but we *know* his wishes in relation to this matter, and cannot ask him to make the sacrifices which his candidacy would necessarily involve. We therefore respectfully ask his friends to turn their thoughts to some other name in connection with the Governorship in the approaching canvass."

Cameron, of the Argus, is indeed a sad dog. "The name of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Gen. Dockery, having been a good deal spoken of in connection with the office of Governor," &c., &c. Now, we take it upon ourselves to affirm that *we* brought Gen. Dockery forward for this honor—that he has not been nominated by a single Whig meeting or Whig newspaper; and the truth is, seeing the immense mistake we had made as to the General's popularity, we were about coming forward ourselves to withdraw him. But Cameron, always the first to do a *good* thing—"over the left"—steps forward, plants himself in our shoes, and gravely takes it upon himself to anticipate us in this business, thereby depriving us of the opportunity of leading the General off the track, as we had led him on, with the most profound expressions of respect for his "firmness of purpose and great strength of intellect."

But we cannot blame the General for declining to run, whatever we may think of the conduct of the Argus. There is much more solid comfort for the "inner man" in the Congressional per-diem, than there is in a hot contest for Governor with defeat at the end of it. Gen. Dockery has no doubt long since come to the conclusion, that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Cameron is "a bird," and Gen. Dockery is a—member of Congress.

THE WHIG CAUCUS.

The Washington Union of the 11th contains the following remarks in relation to the Whig caucus held in that City on the night of the 9th:

"Both of the organs of the administration speak of the caucus held by its friends on the night of the 8th. Various reports are made of the proceedings, from which we can only gather that nothing definite was agreed upon. It seems that it is no easy matter to arrange a platform on which the friends of Mr. Seward and those of Messrs. Fillmore and Webster may co-operate. We may infer, however, that the prospect is not hopeless; otherwise, the adjournment of the caucus until Tuesday week next would not have been voted. In the mean time, the opinion becomes stronger that the southern whigs will have to succumb to the superior tact and management of the higher-law men, who it is understood are willing that Gen. Scott should sign letters defining his position, provided they are such as *they first approve*. It is contended by some that General Scott is so good a whig that it is degrading to his character to suppose a case in which it would be proper to have explanations. Some friends say that his campaigns in Mexico is enough. There are others, however, not so easily satisfied, and who are apprehensive that the experiment in Gen. Taylor's case cannot be repeated.

Should the convention be held at Annapolis or Richmond, that circumstance, perhaps, will of itself have a conciliatory influence on the minds of the southern wing of the party, and may go far to enable the caucus leaders to dispense with any written explanations from Gen. Scott as to his views of the fugitive-slave law. On this point it is rumored (with what justice we cannot say) that Mr. Seward, when asked if he could support General Scott in the event of his writing a Compromise letter approving the fugitive slave law, answered that it would make no difference with himself personally, but that he was apprehensive he could not bring up the rank and file of his party."

A new Postoffice has been establised in Surry, in this State, called Richmond Hill, J. L. Williams, P. M. Persimmon's Creek and Stomp Sound have been discontinued, and the name of Brushy Flat, Watauga, has been changed to Rotherwood.

The New York Mirror states that the Jenny Goldschmidt concerts will probably take place in that City on the 18th, 21st, and 24th of May.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Herald, whose Correspondents are somewhat famous for getting at the facts, makes the following important revelations in relation to the recent Whig caucus in Washington:

"HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Caucus of the Whig Congressmen—Thin attendance—Showing their hands—The South firm upon the Compromise—The Freesoilers opposed to bringing the Compromise on the Platform, etc.

[Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, April 9—11½ P. M.

"The Whig members of Congress are requested to meet at the Senate Chamber this evening, the 9th inst., at seven o'clock, to consider of matters of importance to the Whig party."

In compliance with the foregoing call, published in the party journals, the whig caucus organized at half-past seven o'clock, with closed doors.

Mr. Mangum, of N. C., was called to the Chair, and Messrs. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, and Dockery, of North Carolina, Secretaries.

After some conversation, Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, moved an adjournment, in consequence of the smallness of the meeting, there being only about sixty present.

Truman Smith, of Connecticut, opposed the motion and urged immediate action.

Mr. Smith's motion was about being put, when H. Marshall, of Kentucky, said that before the time and place were fixed for holding the convention, he desired that they should understand each other, and he would therefore move the adoption of the Compromise resolutions passed last December by the whig caucus.

Messrs. Gentry, of Tenn., Outlaw, of N. C., and Walsh, of Md., spoke at length on the same side with Marshall. They spoke calmly, but firmly. These gentlemen declared that heretofore when there was a territory to be admitted into the Union, there was some excuse for Northern agitation, but now there was but one question—the fugitive-slave law—about which the South felt any solicitude. This was a law carrying out an express provision of the constitution, and the whigs of the South never would consent to act in brotherhood with traitors who desired to tear down the constitution.

Mr. Gentry remarked that he had been accused of undue partiality to the North; but the people of his State had endorsed his action, and he now declared, with the same kindly feelings towards the North, that unless that section of the Union would give some pledge that agitation should cease, and that the compromise measures would continue to be regarded as a settlement, that the whigs of the South would not go into the convention. The whig party must be nationalized, or it would cease to exist.

Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Barker, of Ia., Thaddeus Stephens, of Penn., and Truman Smith, opposed the introduction of any new issue on the whig platform. The old platform contained no such stipulations as the South sought to engraft on it.

Finally a resolution was carried of adjournment till Tuesday next.

Mr. Mangum gave notice that if he was chairman of the adjourned meeting, he should decide Mr. Marshall's motion as out of order. They might select another Chairman if they saw fit, but he held that the meeting was called for a specific purpose—the fixing of the time and place for holding the National Convention; and no resolution which did not bear directly on this matter was in order.

Mr. Marshall replied that he would as soon have the fight upon the question of order, as he would the main question; they were not assembled to be dictated to as to what exact line they should follow. It was a meeting of whigs to decide upon the National Convention, and all the questions bearing upon the harmony and well being of the party could not be out of order. The nationalization of the whig party was necessary to its existence, and that nationality could only be preserved by an agreement to abide by the compromise measures.

The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

The attitude of the great majority of the Southern members was calm but firm, and there is no doubt that unless the Compromise resolutions is adopted they will retire.

The events of to-night will have an important bearing upon the approaching contest. X. Y. Z."

Mr. Badger, it seems, desired *all* his Northern allies to be present before taking final action; or it may be that he was willing to adjourn, and thus postpone and avoid action. We cannot tell, with certainty, what was the object he had in view. But Mr. Mangum was as firm as Gibralter—*he* would not allow the "compromise" question to be touched; and he gave notice that if Southern members should make motions with the view of compelling Northern Whigs to show their hands, he would decide their motions "*out of order*." We believe it was "*out of order*" in the last "slaughter-house Convention" in Philadelphia, to offer Resolutions on the Slavery question.

But where was Mr. Stanly? Do we find him raising his voice with his colleague, Mr. Outlaw, in favor of the "compromise," and against further agitation? No—he was there, no doubt, but *mum* was the word with him. Campbell, of Ohio, and Truman Smith were there also, and *they* spoke for him. But Mr. Stanly says in his late letter, that he "*knows*" of his "own knowledge" that Gen. Scott is "as earnest, as ardent, and as zealous a friend of the compromise measures as there" is "in the United States." Well, if he "*knows*" all this, why did he not rise in his place and tell it? Would not his friends, Messrs. Badger and Outlaw, have believed him? Could he not, by such a course, have produced at once something like harmony and good feeling among his party friends? Why was he silent?

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer El Dorado arrived at New York on the 12th, with 214 passengers and $800,000 in gold dust from California.

Passenger trains are now running regularly across the isthmus, from Aspinwall to Buena Vista. Passengers leave Aspinwall in the morning, and arrive at Panama at midnight. Aspinwall is growing rapidly.

A most disastrous flood had occurred on nearly all the rivers in California. The cities of Sacramento, Nevada, and Maryeville had been completely overflowed, causing widespread alarm and destruction. A number of houses, mills, &c. were swept away. The country between the mines and Sacramento was impassable. The legislative halls were surrounded by water, and the members had to approach them in boats. Many lives were known to have been lost.

An expedition was projected at San Francisco for the newly discovered regions of Queen Charlotte's Island. The Indians were still giving trouble. A party of them attacked Cloud's train near Sacramento, and in the fight four Indians were killed. The whites, however, had to abandon their goods. Two Indians were afterwards taken and hung.

Immense quantities of snow had fallen near Downieville.

Intelligence from the mining districts was not favorable.

The city of Stockton and San Joaquin valley also suffered by the flood. The loss in the city amounted to $25,000.

A large amount of business, chiefly of a local nature, had been transacted in the Legislature. The salary bill affixing the following salaries had passed: Governor, $6,000; Treasurer, Comptroller and District Judges, $5,000, Supreme Court Judges, $7,000.

An unfavorable report had been made in the House on the subject of dividing the State into separate Congressional districts.

The fugitive slave bill had been reported back to the House.

A resolution has passed the Legislature requesting the general government to furnish the State with 20,000 muskets and 1,000 of Colt's pistols.

Henry Clay completed his seventy-fifth year on the 12th of this month.

THE "OPEN GROUND PRAIRIE."

NEWBERN, March 28, 1852.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid:

SIR: I have the honor to inform your Excellency that immediately on receiving your instructions I proceeded to Carteret County, and entered as soon as possible upon the examination of the open ground Prairie belonging to the State. In order to qualify myself the better to give an opinion respecting this remarkable variety of soil, I have examined similar soils wherever I could find them, especially where they have been under cultivation. Notwithstanding I have pursued this course I am not ready to report in full, inasmuch as I have not been able to make analysis of the specimens of soils I have taken. I will, however, express my views as far as they have been formed, and then as soon as possible furnish you with the analysis when made.

These lands are situated in the neighborhood of Beaufort. They lie between Ward's Creek and the North River at the north-eastern terminus. I entered upon them at the head of Ward's Creek. My landing was near what is called Chinquepin ridge, which leads directly to them towards the North. It terminates in a belt of prickly evergreens, some eighty rods in breadth. These evergreens gradually diminish towards the open grounds, though they do not entirely disappear. The grass increases as these diminish, and finally at about the distance of half a mile the open grounds proper are reached. This open ground is spongy and wet, though less so than I expected, for at Newbern and Beaufort and the surrounding country four days prior to my visit there had been a fall of snow, previous to which there had been also a heavy rain. There were places slightly elevated, which were comparatively dry. Numerous small pools of water are scattered over the ground, which are supposed to have been made by deer breaking up the turf and moss.

I began my examination at the outer rim of these grounds in the belt occupied by the briers. The following results I obtained by numerous soundings, many of which I did not record, inasmuch as the characteristics obtained accorded with those I have given:

No. 1. Chinquepin ridge. Depth of soil 3½ feet, consisting of vegetable matter mixed with sand and clay, bottom hard, though sandy. 2. Evergreens. Depth 5 feet, soil vegetable, mixed with sand—some logs beneath. 3. 2½ feet, vegetable much mixed with sand. 4. 5 feet, vegetable with a very trifling quantity of sand. 5. Depth 9 feet and no bottom, vegetable matter. 6. 7 feet do. 7. 8 feet, and at the depth of 4½ feet logs. 8. 10 feet, much as the preceding. 9. Sounded 7½ feet, no bottom, some sand and clay mixed with the vegetable matter. 10. 7½ and no bottom. 11. 6½ feet of vegetable matter. The preceding soundings carried me fully into the open grounds, where the surface is grass and moss at its roots. 12. 6½ feet, vegetable matter, a small quantity of sand and clay intermixed. 13. 5 feet do. 14. 5½ feet. 19. 5½. 15. 5½ feet, sand at the bottom. 17. 4 feet, struck clay. 18. 6 feet, bottom sandy. 19. do. 20. 5 feet and logs 3½ feet.

It will be observed from the foregoing that the depth of soil is at least 5½ feet, consisting mainly of vegetable matter, changed into a black substance intermixed with living roots. The bottom is sandy and hard and difficult to be penetrated by the sound. I continued my examination for a long time, until indeed I satisfied myself and the gentlemen who accompanied me, that the tract is uniform, some of them having seen the same characteristics at more distant points still.

The impression which has been made upon my mind respecting this tract is favorable upon the whole. That is, when thoroughly drained it will be productive. Of the feasibility of draining it I have not the least doubt. The water flows from it with quite a ripple at some places, into Ward's Creek.

This opinion of its value is founded upon the fact, 1st, that it has produced trees, trunks of which remain. Now if a soil has fertilizing matter sufficient to bear and mature trees with their leaves and fruit, it is a fair inference that it will produce corn. In the grass with which it is covered there are silicates of the alkalies. In the leaves and seeds of fruits we have the phosphate of lime, iron and magnesia. It is true that in the stumps of the bay, which are scattered over the ground it is supposed we have the indications of cold acid soil, yet if so, draining becomes an effectual remedy. The whole tract is cold and bleak now, from the great extent of evaporating surface. 2nd. I have examined lands of this character which have been quite productive for 16 years, though there is this difference, the latter evidently contain more sand, but it is coarser than that of the open grounds; still, I wish to determine the amount of actual soil, sand and clay, etc., which this vegetable matter contains before I shall feel confident of certain results.

I feel that it is very desirable that these lands should be reclaimed. They are situated in a very favorable position, easily accessible, and should they prove as productive as the Hyde County lands, would furnish more corn annually than the whole State of New York ever produced. But I do not expect they will be as productive, though that the outer rim will be I have no doubt, where it is bearing the thickest of the brambles. The State may very properly take a prospective view of the matter. Draining will essentially change the soil—the surface will sink and the whole mass will become compact and more solid, and will, in process of time at least, be fitted for a successful cultivation.

I am sir, most respectfully,

E. EMMONS.

DEATH OF BISHOP HEDDING. At half past 12 o'clock, on Friday last, the venerable bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. Dr. Hedding, died of dropsy, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. after a long and painful illness. More than a year ago he became aware that he was a victim of the disease under which he has finally fallen, and, during the past month or two, his end was constantly felt to be rapidly approaching. His funeral will be solemnized to day, at Poughkeepsie. The New York Evening Post says:

"Bishop Hedding was the oldest of the five bishops of the Methodist church, and was revered in proportion to his years. He has been distinguished over half a century for his purity and simplicity of character, his extensive learning, and the fervent admiration which he inspired, in all those who came within the sphere of his personal or pastoral influence. His loss will not be mourned alone by those who belonged to the religious denomination of which he was, at once, a pillar and an ornament."

Bishop Hedding, we believe, was in the 72d year of his age, and was a native of Vermont. It is at least known that at a very early period of his life he resided at Shelburne in that State. At that time he lived in the family of the Hon. A. Meacham, pursuing what may be termed an agricultural education. So strong, however, it is said, was then his thirst for knowledge, that whatever money he acquired was spent in the purchase of books. He entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Church in 1801, and was elected bishop in 1824.

THE ALBERTI KIDNAPPING CASE. Mr. Wolf, chairman of the committee of the Maryland Legislature, to whom the subject was referred, has reported a series of resolutions, tendering the thanks of the State to Gov. Bigler for pardoning Alberti and Price, some time since convicted of kidnapping, and proposing to remunerate Alberti and Price for the time they have lost in consequence of such conviction.

Balt. Sun.

Messrs. Alberti and Price were engaged some time since, in Pennsylvania, in reclaiming a fugitive slave. They were subsequently arrested in that State on the charge of kidnapping, tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment! Gov. Johnston, Whig, refused to pardon them; but one of the first acts of Gov. Bigler, Democrat, was to set them at liberty.

AS WE EXPECTED. We have stated the gratifying fact, that the Pennsylvania Legislature have repealed that portion of the odious obstruction law, which forbade the use of the State jails for the safe keeping of recaptured fugitive slaves. The vote against the repeal is pure Whig—not a Democratic name is contained in it—Democrats, says the Keystone, "are too sincerely attached to the Constitution, to be found in any company supporting measures that even, consequentially, nullify its expressed or clearly implied powers. A Whig Senate alone prevented the repeal of the entire law. Without the Senate, the House was powerless. The repeal of the 6th section was the best that could be obtained—the Senate would grant nothing more; *and this the House has promptly passed, with* NO OPPOSITION, EXCEPT WHIG VOTES!"

Richmond Enquirer.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 12th, Mr. Borland rose to make a report from the committee on Printing. He said:

It is perhaps known to the Senate, or at least to many members of it, that a new arrangement has been or is about to be made for the execution of the public printing. In view of this I deem it proper for myself, and my duty to the Senate, to state in my place here what has been done by the committee in regard to it. For this purpose I will read certain resolutions adopted by the committee on printing.

The first resolution, adopted on the 8th of this month, is in these words:

Resolved, That the committee enter into a contract with Donelson & Armstrong to do future printing of the present Congress for the House, and with Gideon & Co. for the Senate, upon such terms as shall be agreed upon hereafter.

Adopted. Ayes—Mr. Smith of the Senate; Messrs. Gorman, Stanton, Haven, of the House—4. Noes: Messrs. Borland, Hamlin of the Senate—2.

The second resolution, adopted on the 12th, (this day,) is in these words:

Resolved, That so much of the public printing as may be deemed necessary by the committee to remedy any neglect or delay on the part of the contractor (Mr. Hamilton) to execute the work ordered by Congress, the persons doing the work under the direction of this committee be allowed the same price as contained in Mr. Rive's bid for the printing for the 32d Congress: *Provided*, That in no case shall pay be allowed for double composition.

Adopted. Ayes—Messrs. Smith, of the Senate; Messrs. Gorman, Stanton, Haven, of the House—4. No—Mr. Hamlin of the Senate.

The third resolution is in these words:

Resolved, That Mr. Gorman confer with Messrs. Donelson & Armstrong and Messrs. Gideon & Co. and get from them, in writing, their acceptance or non-acceptance of the foregoing proposition.

Adopted—no dissent.

Mr. Borland then gave briefly his objections to this action of the committee, and asked to be excused from acting longer on the committee. He was excused.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury the Senate took up the French spoliation bill, by a vote of 23 to 19. Mr. Bradbury then explained the bill.

Mr. Borland moved to amend it by striking out the words limiting the appropriation to a "sum not exceeding five millions of dollars." He said that, while he did not believe the United States were in any way indebted to these claimants, still, if they were to be paid, he was for giving them payment in full.

Mr. Felch spoke in opposition to the bill, and before concluding the Senate adjourned,

In the House, on the same day, the bill from the Senate with amendments, in relation to the appropriation of $500,000 for the extension of the Capitol, was taken up, and one of the Senate's amendments disagreed to by a large majority. The bill was returned to the Senate.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That neither the joint resolution of 1846, directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two Houses of Congress, nor any other act or resolution of Congress, shall authorize or shall be so construed as to authorize the Joint Committe on Printing to discharge one contractor and employ another, or to take the printing from one person and give it to another; but in all cases where the committee shall deem that there has been neglect of duty or unnecessary delay on the part of the public printer, the fact shall be reported to Congress, and the committee shall be governed by its advice.

Objections having been made, Mr. Brown moved a suspension of the rules to allow the introduction of the Resolution; and the rules were not suspended, yeas 98, nays 60.

Mr. Robins asked leave to introduce a resolution—that, the Senate occurring, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Honse of Representatives close the present session of Congress by the adjournment of their respective Houses on Monday, the fifth of July next, at twelve o'clock meridian.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Hibbard said that there were important bills on the Speaker's table, and which have been laying there for more than two months. This delay was getting to be a reproach to legislation; therefore, he asked leave to offer the following resolution, namely:

Resolved, That the House now proceed to dispose of such bills from the Senate as shall not be objected to, or which shall not give rise to debate.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Houston remarked it was evident that the House was not going to accomplish any thing to-day, for every gentleman seemed to desire some particular matter to be taken up; he therefore proposed that the various committees be called for reports.

This was objected to; and, at half-past two o'clock—

The House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the 13th, on motion by Mr. Hunter, the Senate took up the joint resolution for the extension of the Capitol. He moved that the Senate recede from the amendment to which the House had refused its assent.

After some remarks from Mr. Borland in opposition to the motion, it was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 16.

Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution for the relief of the laborers who have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the suspension of the work on the Capitol.

The joint resolutions on the subject of non-intervention was taken up, and Mr. Bell spoke thereon; after which the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday, 21st inst., and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, after members had presented various resolutions of their respective State legislatures on subjects of local interest—all of which were appropriately referred—Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, addressed the House at length in favor of the naval-discipline bill. Mr. Gorman then made a report from the Committee on Printing, upon which debate arose, occupying the attention of the House until the hour of adjournment.

For the Standard.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF JOHNSTON.

As a Democrat from principle, having no selfish ends to accomplish, but desiring the observance of the ancient usages and customs of the Democratic party, allow me to make a few brief suggestions in regard to the coming canvass for Members of the Legislature. It is generally understood that there is to be one or more new candidates in the field. We are well aware that the selecting of those candidates is a matter of vital importance, for on it depends our success or defeat at this time. Let me then urge all who have the good of the party at heart to unite in putting down disorganizers—let every thing be done in a fair and honorable way—let no man attempt to promote individual interests by traducing others—let us have a Convention at May Court, let every District be represented, and let our candidates be nominated as heretofore; and when thus recommended to us as candidates worthy of our support, it becomes the duty of every Democrat who is possessed of the right principle to give all the aid in his power to ensure their election. We have in our ranks men of the right stamp, and let such be selected, men that are known to be honest and capable, and whose election would be an honor to the County. Such a man is THADDEUS W. WHITLEY, Esq., whose name as a candidate for the House of Commons will be presented to the Convention. A gentleman in every sense, always honorable in all his intercourse with the world, he will not stoop to the acts of the demagogue. Under those and other considerations, his friends will urge his nomination. It is not known that Mr. WHITLEY would accept, or that he has any idea of coming into public life; but it is the honest conviction of the writer of this, that should he be a candidate, no man in the County could get a larger vote. H.

Smithfield, April 12, 1852.

The Methodist Annual Conference, recently in session in Philadelphia, previous to its adjournment laid on the table the resolutions reported from the committee on temperance, on the ground that it was impolitic for the conference to intermeddle with political affairs.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN WISCONSIN. Reports have been presented in both branches of the the Wisconsin legislature, instructing Congressmen from that State to vote for a repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Democratic District Convention.

A Convention of delegates appointed by the several counties composing the ninth Congressional District of North Carolina, was held in Gatesville on Monday, 29th March, 1852. On motion of J. P. Jordan, Esq., Whitmel Stallings, Esq., was elected President, and L. D. Starke, Secretary.

On motion of L. D. Starke, it was

Resolved, That all Democrats present, from any of the Counties in the District, be invited to take seats and participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

On calling over the list of delegates, the following counties were ascertained to be represented: Northampton, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank and Currituck.

Mr. Bragg, of Northampton, explained the object of the Convention, and moved the appointment of a committee of one from each county to prepare and report business.

The Chair named the following as said committee: Messrs. Bragg, Jordan, (of Hertford county,) Parker, Jordan, (of Perquimans,) Heath, Martin and Gallop.

During the retirement of the Committee, the Convention were entertained by an appropriate speech from Lucius J. Johnson, Esq., who urged harmony and enthusiasm upon the party in the approaching canvass, the importance of which could not be overestimated in a contest involving such momentous issues.

Upon the return of the Committee, they reported, through their chairman, Mr. Bragg, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The period is rapidly approaching when the people of the United States will be called upon to cast their suffrages for a President and Vice President; and whereas, the Democracy of this Congressional District, in accordance with the past usages of the party, and in compliance with the recommendation of the last National Convention, desire to be represented in the National Democratic Convention proposed to be held in Baltimore on the first of June next, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election. Therefore,

Resolved, That one delegate from each county in this Congressional District be appointed to represent it in the said National Democratic Convention, and that the following gentlemen be appointed as such delegates, viz: John B. Jones, of Currituck; S. W. Ferrebee, of Camden; L. D. Starke, of Pasquotank; Josiah T. Granberry, of Perquimans; L. J. Johnson, of Chowan; Whitmel Stallings, of Gates; Uriah Vaughan, of Hertford; J. R. Rayner, of Bertie; Thomas J. Person, of Northampton; Asa Biggs, of Martin.

Resolved, That reposing entire confidence in the wisdom that shall govern the action of said National Convention in the selection of candidates, with reference to their devotion to the Constitution and the rights of the States, we will cheerfully and cordially abide the decison of said Convention in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and will give to such nominee, whoever he may be, a cordial, hearty, and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That we present to the consideration of the Democracy of the country the high claims of North Carolina to the second office within the gift of the people, in the person of her distinguished son, the Hon. Robert Strange—subject, of course, to the decision of the National Convention.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this District reiterate their firm adherence and untiring devotion to those great cardinal principles engrafted upon our political system by the sages and fathers of States' Rights Republicanism. A rigid adherence to the Constitution of the country—a strict observance of the rights of the States—justice to all, favors to none—and an economical administration of the Federal Government, are essential to the preservation of our free institutions and the perpetuity of the glorious Union established by our Revolutionary fathers, and bequeathed to us as the noblest heritage of earth.

Resolved, That we approve of the present revenue and fiscal systems established by the Democracy during the wise and patriotic administration of James K. Polk, and are opposed to any material modification of them.

Resolved, That, while we cannot admit that system of measures, commonly known as the "Compromise measures," was just in itself, or the best that could be obtained for the South, we are nevertheless willing to acquiesce in those measures, now that they have become a part of the law of the land, provided they are faithfully executed in all their parts.

Mr. Bragg enforced the report in a few pertinent remarks; and it was then *unanimously* adopted by the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of an Elector for this District; and Thomas Bragg, Jr., of Northampton, was unanimously nominated by the Convention.

On the motion of L. J. Johnson, William F. Martin, of Pasquotank, was unanimously appointed by the Convention as Sub-Elector for the District.

The following resolution was submitted by L. D. Starke, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the able, upright and faithful manner in which the duties of the Chief Executive of North Carolina have been discharged by Gov. David S. Reid, have won for him our highest regard and warmest admiration; and we should rejoice to see him retained for another term in the high office which he has filled with so much credit to himself and dignity to the State.

Mr. Martin offered the following resolutions, which were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the better organization of the party, the Chairman of this Convention appoint a Committee of Vigilance in each county in this Electoral District—to consist of five—whose duty it shall be to guard the interests of the party and exert themselves in securing its success in the approaching State and Presidential elections.

Resolved, That a Central Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence be also appointed, the more effectually to promote the objects of the above resolution.

Under these resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee of Vigilance:

Northampton.—Thos. Bragg, Jr., Thos. J. Person, J. M. S. Rogers, Dr. S. Copeland, M. W. Smallwood.

Bertie.—W. A. Ferguson, W. J. Gilliam, Dr. W H. Speller, Dr. A. J. Askew, Dr. W. A. Turner.

Hertford.—W. W. Mitchell, Col. P. Jordan, Dr. G. C. Moore, A. Thomas, Col. C. Vann.

Gates.—Ro. H. Ballard, Dr. Joseph Parker, Jno. Willey, Dr. C. E. Ballard, W. H. Manning.

Chowan.—Dr. R. Dillard, W. E. Bond, Jno. H. Leary, J. G. Small, R. R. Heath.

Perquimans.—Jas. C. Skinner, J. T. Granberry, J. P. Jordan, E. W. Riddick, Thos. Wilson.

Pasquotank.—W. F. Martin, Mark S. Sawyer, James C. Scott, George A. Williams, W. J. B. Etheridge.

Camden.—S. W. Ferebee, E. T. Sawyer, C. C. Williams, Z. Hamilton, W. D. Pritchard.

Currituck.—Dr. H. M. Shaw, B. M. Baxter, B. T. Simmons, Joseph Dey, James Williams.

On motion of W. F. Martin.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered the President and Secretary for the efficiency with which they have discharged their respective duties.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Democratic Pioneer and Raleigh Standard.

And then on motion the Convention adjourned, *sine die.*

W. STALLINGS, *Pres't.*

L. D. STARKE, *Sec'y.*

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND WARRANTS. The omission to give any form for a power of attorney in the published regulations for the assignment of land warrants, under the recent act of Congress, led to inquiry being made to the General land Office, at Washington, when the following form of a power of attorney and also proper directions for its execution, were communicated to the writer. They will be of service all over the country:

FORM OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Know all men by these presents, that I, (*here insert the name of warrantee,*) of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby constitue and appoint —— of —— my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to sell and convey the within land warrant, No. —, for — acres of land, which issued under the act of Sept., 1850.

Signed in presence of } (*Warrantee's Signature.*)

The acknowledgment of this power of attorney must be taken and certified in the same manner as the acknowledgments of the sales of the warrant or certificate of location before prescribed, and must also be endorsed on the warrant.

Democratic Meeting in Columbus.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the Democracy of Columbus County assembled in public meeting, at the Court House, in Whiteville on the 5th inst.

On motion the meeting was organized by calling Richard Wooten Esq. to the Chair, and requesting J. G. Powell to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few brief remarks explained the object of the meeting, and on motion appointed the following gentlemen, a committee to draught resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Forney George, Esq., A. F. Powell, Kelly Baldwin, D. F. Williamson and C. P. Woodell.

The Committee, having retired for a short time, reported through their Chairman, F. George, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The period is approaching, when the people in their sovereign capacity, under the Constitution, select a President and Vice President for the United States, and also when the people of this State choose their Governor; and whereas it has been the constant aim of the great Democratic party to so direct the government as to administer and mete out evenhanded justice to all sections and to every interest, without wrong or oppression to any; and whereas, we are now more thoroughly convinced than ever, that the prosperity and stability of our Union depend upon the application of the great principles of State's Right's democracy, to the leading interests and government of our common Country, it is highly incumbent upon us to look to the triumph and success of our standard-bearers in the coming political contest. Therefore

Resolved, That, whereas the City of Baltimore is the place designated, and the 1st of June the time appointed for holding the Democratic National Convention for the purpose of selecting, from among the many able Statesmen spoken of, Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Therefore

Resolved, That this meeting acquiesce in the proposition to hold a Convention for this Congressional District, in the Town of Wilmington on the 23d of April next, to select a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and that the Chairman appoint 15 delegates to represent this County.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest the names of those able, long-tried and statesman-like Democrats, the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Robert Strange of our own State, as eminently suitable to become the Democratic Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That we concur in the propriety of holding a Democratic State Convention at the City of Raleigh on the 13th of May next, and whilst we will cheerfully submit to the decision of that Convention and will give to its nominee all our aid and support, yet as we have an abiding confidence in the ability and integrity of our present gallant and invincible incumbent, the Hon. David S. Reid, we unanimously recommend him as a suitable Candidate for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 15 delegates to represent the County of Columbus in said Convention.

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the Democrats of Columbus, to hold meetings in each Captain's District in the County for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention to be holden at Whiteville on Monday of the ensuing May Court, to nominate candidates for the next Legislature.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville North Carolinian, Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Standard.

F. George, Esq., being then called upon, favored the meeting with an eloquent address in behalf of the Democratic party. He spoke, in glowing terms, of the greatness, glory and prosperity of our common Country, and that it was through and by virtue of Democratic principles and Democratic measures, proposed and carried through by Democratic leaders, that our Country has grown up and attained its present proud and commanding position.

In accordance with the second resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the District Convention at Wilmington, viz: F. George, Esq., Calvin Haynes, J. C. Pierce, C. P. Woodell, Col. M. Powell, N. L. Williamson, J. G. Powell, D. F. Williamson, W. J. Stanly, N. Sowles, W. R. Gore, J. H. Gore, J. P. Formyduval, Jos. Beach, Kenneth Haynes.

In accordance with the 5th resolution the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair as delegates to the State Convention, viz: F. George, Esq., A. F. Toon, Lot B. Lennon, J. C. Powell, A. F. Powell, G. W. Godwin, J. B. Stanly, Carlton Sowles, Isaac Wright, Wm. Gore, John Gore, Wm. Ward, Wm. Best, Jabez McKay, John Creach.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegations.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

RICHARD WOOTEN, *Ch'n.*

J. G. POWELL, *Sec'y.*

Knight's Division, Sons of Temperance,

WILL celebrate Saturday, the 24th April, (instant,) at Dunnsville, Wake County, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. George L. Gould, Esq., Rev. J. B. Jackson and others, will address the meeting. Members of Rolesville, Forestville, Freedom, and all other Divisions are requested to unite with us. Members of the G. D. will please wear their red Collars.

W. R. KNIGHT, R. S.

April 13, 1852. 46—

NEW BOOKS,

Just Received at Pomeroy's Bookstore

IREDELL ON EXECUTORS;

Being a Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators—BY JAMES IREDELL.

THE object of this work has been to exhibit the law, as it now stands in North Carolina, in relation to the matters of which it treats; it embraces therefore the English doctrines, as far as they are recognised in our State, as well as in Acts of Assembly and the decision of our own Courts, on the subject of WILLS, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS. It is thought it may prove useful, not only to members of the legal profession, but also to others who are so frequently called upon to undertake the indispensable, important and responsible trusts of Executors and Administrators.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 15, 1852. 46—

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

NEW NOVELS.

RAVEN'S CLIFFE, by the author of Time the Avenger, Mordaunt Hall, &c.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY, by the author of Olive and Agilvies.

THE TUTOR'S WARD, by the author of Wayfaring Sketches, Use and Abuses, &c.

MARCUS WARLAND, OR THE LONG MOSS SPRING, a Tale of the South, by Caroline Lee Hentz, author of Linda Rena, &c.

COUNT MONTE LEONE, OR THE SPY IN SOCIETY, from the French of H. De St. Georges.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 12, 1852. 45—

New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.

Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.

Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 12, 1852. 45—

New Novel.

FALKENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the author of Mildred Vernon, Gormania, &c.

Received this day at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

BLANK WARRANTS,

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1852.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Mangum spoke. He went for Scott with the padlock on his mouth, and the plan of his Administration, if elected, in Seward's breeches pocket. It was a strange speech to come from a Southern Senator.

The House was engaged yesterday on the printing question. Messrs. Clingman, Fitch, Jones of Tennessee, Stanton and Barker spoke on the subject.

The steamship America has arrived with latest dates from Liverpool. Cotton had slightly declined. No Naval Stores quotations received at the time of sending this despatch. W.

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 13. Sales to-day of 7,500 bbls. of flour at $4 25 a $4 31 for southern and State. Red wheat 94 a 95 cts.; white 102 a 104 cts. Mixed corn 65 cts. Rye 78 cents.

Provisions are steady. Sales of mess pork at $17 75, and prime at $16 25. Lard, in bbls., at 9¾ cts. in kegs, 10 a 10½ cents.

Sales of Rio coffee at 9½, and Java at 11 cts. Orleans sugar 4½ a 5 cents.

Cotton is quiet and unchanged.

Great Fire at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, April 12. A destructive fire occurred here yesterday morning, which consumed Lamar's extensive cotton presses, together with some four or five thousand bales of cotton. The latter were entirely covered by insurance. Lamar's presses were valued at $50,000, upon which there was an insurance for $20,000. The ships, Jane Hammond and Isabella, lying at the wharf, both caught fire, and the former, which was full of cotton, was nearly destroyed. The total loss is stated at $200,000.

Late and Interesting from Texas.

BALTIMORE, April 12. The southern mail, to-night, brings both the mails due from New Orleans, and bringing dates from Texas to the 2d inst. A disease, much resembling cholera, had appeared recently near Huntsville, Texas, and had proved very fatal. It broke out among a gang of negroes from Georgia. Mr. Calhoun had lost his son and thirteen negroes. The place at latest accounts had again become healthy.

The papers are filled with details of the destruction caused by the late freshet. Several lives had been lost. The waters at last accounts were receding.

Col. Polk, a member of the Texas Legislature, had died at San Augustine.

One cholera death had occured at San Antonio.

FASHIONS FOR 1852.

J. J. BIGGS,

No. 10 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber is now opening his SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of fine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Olive Cloths, for Dress and Frock Coats. Cashmarett, Drab d'Ett, and Alpaca for Summer Coats and Pants.

Plain and Figured Black French Cassimere and Doeskin, for Pants. Also, single Milled Cassamere, Plain and Figured Linen Drill. Striped Marseilles, a new article for Pants.

Vestings in great varieties, Fine White Silks, and Satins and Cashmeres for Wedding Parties, with Cravats and Gloves to match.

The above Goods will be manufactured in the best possible manner, and in every instance a good fitting garment warranted.

All orders promptly executed. No effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

☞ Don't forget to call at No. 10, Fayettevile Street, first Store above the *Burnt District*.

Raleigh, April 16, 1852. J. J. BIGGS.

All Kinds of Ready Made Clothing.

A new article of Silk Coats for Summer, truly delightful.

A lot of Fine Drab, Beaver, and Black Moleskin HATS, of the very latest style. Together with a great variety of Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties and Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves of all kinds, Suspenders, Shirt Collars, &c &c.

Some attention will be given to Teaching the System to those who wish to learn to Cut by a very simple and sure-fitting Rule. Full satisfaction given or no charge.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, April 16, 1852. 47—6t.

Weekly Post and Biblical Recorder six times.

NEW BOOKS!

DICTIONARY of Architecture, Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical, and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familiarly explained, and adatped to the comprehension of Workmen, by Robert Stuart, architect and civil engineer, illustrated by one thousand Drawings of subjects referred to in the work, in three volumes, 8 vo.

The Modern Stair Builder's Guide, being a plain, practical system of hand railing, embracing all its necessary details, and geometrically illustrated by twenty-two steel engravings; together with the use of the most important principles of practical geometry, by Simon De Graff, architect.

Templeton's Engineers, Millwright and Mechanic's Companion. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

North Carolina State Bonds.

Treasury Office,

RALEIGH N. C., April 8th, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 10th of May next, for the purchase of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina; the interest (six per cent. per annum,) on which will be payable on the first Monday in January and July in each year, and the principal at the end of ten years—in conformity with an Act of the General Assembly of said State, ratified January 28th, 1851.

Persons bidding will please endorse on their letters "Proposals for State Bonds."

D. W. COURTS,

Public Treasurer.

April 12th, 1852. 45—td

Notice—$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st day of April, 1852, a mulatto fellow named JERRY MANLY, as he calls himself, and says he is a free man, but his papers have never been seen. Said boy is about 30 or 32 years old, and has a free woman for his wife—the woman is well known by the name of Nancy Reed, she has a sister in the neighborhood of Tarboro', and Logsboro', and no doubt they are lurking in that vicinity. The boy was raised in the town of Louisburg, N. C., and has a mother and several brothers in that place. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the undersigned at Rocky Mount, or any jail so that I can get him again.

S. D. ARMSTRONG.

Rocky Mount, April 3d, 1852. 45—5t.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WE would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding Country that we are now receiving our Spring stock, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store, and we venture to assert that a cheaper or better assortment has never been offered in this market. Call and test the assertion.

PARTIN & GILL.

Raleigh, April 8, 1852. 44—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment of Stock will be due on the 1st Monday in June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Sec'y.*

Greenville, April 8, 1852. 46—3t.

New Hops.

CROP of 1851, just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Sugar House Syrup.

STEWART'S superior for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Land Warrants.

A FEW Land Warrants wanted, apply to

JAS. T. MARRIOTT,

Raleigh, N. C.

April 6, 1852. 43—3t.

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice-President will be elected; and we shall have, in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition to this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers*.

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—let us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

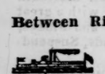
The undersigned hopes to add at least one thousand subscribers to his list during the pending campaign. He most respectfully and earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State, to aid him in his efforts to disseminate sound principles among the people.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1852.

STEAMSHIPS

Between Richmond, City Point, Norfolk, and New York.



A LINE of splendid new Steam Ships is now running regularly on the above route, composed at present of the

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND R. W. Foster, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

Each vessel making three trips per month—leaving New York on alternate Wednesday's and Saturday's—Richmond and City Point on Monday and Thursday—and Norfolk on Tuesday and Friday.

Passage in Cabin State room, and found, between Norfolk and New York, $7; do do Richmond or City Point and New York $8. Steerage passage and found Norfolk $5—City Point and Richmond $6. Freight from New York to Norfolk or Richmond, 6 cents per cubic foot—and to Petesburg, 7 cents per foot. Time from Norfolk to New York, about 27 hours.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, and have elegant accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to the Agents,

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.

Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38- 1m.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh,
N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and are prepared to furnish any quantity of their very

Superior Rectified Whiskey,

at about Baltimore prices, in lots of four barrels and upwards for *Cash*. Also, New England Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Cordial, and all Domestic Liquors. Persons buying of us will save a profit in freight and other charges from the Northern Markets, and always get a good and pure article. All we ask is a trial of quality and prices. L. LUNSFORD & SON.

Petersburg, Va.

March 10, 1852. 911—4tw.

Feverish Excitement.

The Wonderful News Spreading like Wild Fire.

Just as we were going to press we received a Telegraphic Despatch, announcing that the most nervous excitement is now raging throughout the Southwestern States, caused by a series of the most extraordinary freaks of Fortune that stand chronicled on the pages of history.

Nine Splendid Fortunes.
1 of $40,000! 1 of $35,000! 1 of $16,000!
4 of $10,000 2 of $5,000!

Were drawn and promptly paid in the month of March, by those great prize sellers,

PYFER & CO.
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Establishing beyond the powers of logic or the ingenuity of argument to oppose by countervailing proof, the proud assertion that the Goddess is still enthroned, and has appointed her Head Quarters at the well known house of

PYFER, & CO.
The truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Brokers,
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore,

Whose wide spread celebrity has been "borne upon the sightless couriers of the air," from the frigid and inhospitable regions of Kamschatkia, to the luxuiant land of the dark eyed descendant of the Montezuma, and whose untiring efforts in dispensing wealth have won golden opinions from all sorts of people. Their vast renown as the

Premiers of the Goddess Fortune,

Has not been hastily accorded by the enthusiasm of a grateful people, but has been earned by years of unremitting exertion, and a succession of the most extraordinary and unprecedented Luck that ever entranced the wonder of an admiring multitude.

"No pent up clime confines our Fame or Powers,
We claim the whole illimitable Universe as ours."

Remember the maxim that ventures make Merchants, and think for a moment that one trial, just to test your luck, can do no hurt, but may return you thousands.—We urge you to try your luck, and forward your orders for a package or single ticket, in any of the following legal and Brilliant Lotteries, for April, 1852, to Pyfer, & Co,, No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for April, 1852.

Date April.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	$5	$15 00
2	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
3	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
5	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
6	18,835	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	20 00
7	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
8	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
9	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	15 00
10	50,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	15	45 00
12	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
13	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
14	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
15	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
17	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
19	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
20	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
24	65,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	20	75 00
26	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
29	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

March 29, 1852. 33—

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as thay have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 28, 1852. 24—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

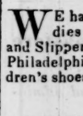
There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

PETERSBURG, April 1st, 1852.



ALMONDS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &c.
1000 lbs., S. S. Almonds
100 boxes Bunch Raisins
50 do Layer do
500 lbs. Currants
100 boxes Oranges
75 do Lemons
5000 Cocoa Nuts
1000 lbs Walnuts
1000 do Filberts
1000 do Palm Nuts
1000 do Prunes, in jars and boxes
500 drums Smyrna Figs
2000 Domestic and Imported Cigars

daily expected, for sale by

SAMUEL H. MARKS.

Petersburg, April 1st 1852. 43—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act,

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills. Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

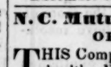
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods, and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge competition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GAEHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap, Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity; Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from	
$700 to	1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented	
style, [*Drawing, No.* 2,]	450
" " " " Gothic	
style,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets,	
on a large fash stand,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with	
modern mouldings,	375
" " " " plain finish,	
of superior wood,	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee	
Tablets, on a scroll stand,	350
" " " " on	
modern legs,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern	
Tablet and octog. legs,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet,	
and octogan legs,	325
" " square " " plain legs,	300

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	0
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No.* 5,]	275
" " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c., &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phil adelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

VALUABLE PRACTICAL BOOKS!

THE Manufacture of Iron, in all its various branches: Including a description of wood cutting, coal digging, and the burning of charcoal and coke; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of blast furnaces, working by charcoal, coke or anthracite; the refining of iron, and the conversion of the crude into wrought iron by charcoal forges and puddling machines.

Also, a description of forge hammers, rolling mills, blast machines, hot blast, &c., &c. To which is added, an essay on the Manufacture of Steel, by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, with one hundred and fifty engravings, in one volume, octavo, five hundred pages.

American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by W. Carter Hughes, editor of the "American Miller" Newspaper, Buffalo, 1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated.

Turners' Companion, illustrated by numerous plates, 1 vol. 12mo.

Builder's Companion, containing the Elements of Building, Surveying, and Architecture, with Practical Rules and Instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo., new edition.

Cabinet Maker's Companion, by John Stoke, 22mo., illustrated.

Painter, Gilder, Varnisher and Glass Stainer's Companion, a new edition, 12mo.

The Manufacture of Steel, containing the practice and principles of working and making Steel, a Hand-Book for Blacksmiths and Workers in Steel and Iron, Wagon-Makers, Die-Sinkers, Cutlers, and Manufacturers of Files and Hardware, of Steel and Iron, and for Men of Science and Art, by Frederick Overman, 12mo.

The Year-Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosopny, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs, editor of the Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pp.

Bowne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves-a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favor.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. P. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns Coach, Gig and Buggie Har